

DIDSBURY PIONEER

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No. 29

Germans Make Another Break But Are Being Fairly Well Held

The Germans started their long looked for new offensive on Monday but they met solid resistance and their programme has again gone to pieces although they have made some gains, crossing the river Marne at various places with terrible losses.

The American troops have been doing great work. This is the first big engagement which they have been engaged. At first they drove the Germans back but since then the battle on the American lines has been fluctuating. They have taken several prisoners.

The new drive seems to have been directed more against the French and Americans than the British.

It is estimated that between 700,000 and 800,000 German troops were thrown into the battle.

The Czechoslovaks in Russia seem to be making some headway over Bolsheviks having recently captured the city of Kazan, the important manufacturing and entry port between Siberia and European Russia, 430 miles east of Moscow.

The Allied offensive in Albania is making great advances against the Austrians who seem no longer as determined as they were before.

The Supremacy of the Law

The Toronto Star concludes an article on the judgment of the supreme court of Alberta in the Lewis case as follows:

The reign of law is the golden mean between German despotism and Russian anarchy. It is the characteristic of a free and orderly community that it obeys law, that it is governed by the law and the constitution and not by arbitrary power. Those who for reasons of urgency uphold the government in the present case ought not to be led into expressing contempt for the processes of law. We must look ahead. When the war is over the law will be the only cement by which society can be kept together; the only escape from arbitrary tyranny on the one side and unbridled license on the other.

The Journal has certainly never expressed "contempt for the processes of law." There has been a good deal in these columns about the Lewis case, but it has never been suggested that, because of the administrative difficulties which were certain to arise out of their decision, the four Alberta judges should have hesitated to render it. Their duty was simply to interpret the law to the best of their ability.

The supremacy of the law is at the very basis of the British system of government. Those whose good fortune it has been to read Dicey's classic on the subject, "The Law and the Constitution"—a book which laymen as well as lawyers should be familiar with—hardly need to be convinced on this point. It is this principle which more than any other distinguishes British institutions from those of other countries.

In the telegram which was read to the judges in Calgary recently from the Minister of Justice he urged the opinion of the legal advisers of the government that the majority of the Alberta appeal judges were mistaken and that they "have failed to interpret the intention of parliament and have in consequence denied a power which is essential to the national safety." But the final decision on this point will have to be made by a higher court. The most complete respect was shown for the Alberta court.

The minister simply pointed out that meanwhile it is considered that the administration of the regulations in question cannot compatibly with the public safety be suspended, for delay may involve disaster. Hence it was "humbly suggested for the consideration of the court in the gravity of the present circumstances that all further judicial proceedings locally should be stayed pending the hearing and determination by the supreme court of Canada of the question on which they depend."

This request was not an unreasonable one and there is nothing in it to indicate any desire to overrule the supremacy of the law. As Mr. Newcombe told Mr. Justice Anglin at Ottawa, if the Supreme

Court of Canada upheld the view of that of Alberta, the only thing to do would be to call a special session of parliament to remedy the legal defect.

In making the change in the Military Service Act that it did last April by order-in-council, there was no desire or intention to challenge the legislative power of parliament. The change could have been made by parliamentary act in the ordinary way, but that would have taken at least a month. The original act took forty days to pass parliament. But the military situation was such that to wait that long before calling up more men would have been to fail to make the response to the crisis which the safety of the Allied cause demanded. So the government acted under the War Measures Act and had its order-in-council approved by resolution of the two houses.

This showed clearly that in taking the step that it did, it had the approval of parliament. There was no "Prussianism" about its step. It is all a question whether the legal forms were sufficiently observed.

If parliament has now to be summoned again, there is no doubt that it will put the bill through, just as it would have done in the spring. But there will be a considerable delay in doing this, and in the meanwhile the work of sending troops forward will be seriously interfered with, all kinds of confusion will arise, and Canada's contribution to the season's war effort will be made less effective.

Those who are appealing to the courts can only delay the carrying out of the policy to which parliament assented in April. They cannot defeat it, unless parliament, when called in special session, completely swallows itself, which is not at all likely.

The matter is one with regard to which it is possible to create much misunderstanding. Those who are now talking about the "Prussianism" of the government have no warrant for such language. But because they are making such use of the legal difficulty it is most necessary that we should understand exactly what is involved.—Edmonton Journal.

Christmas Puddings For Canadian Boys

The Canadian War Contingent Association proposes to put up 100,000 pounds of Xmas puddings for the men in the trenches, to be delivered in London in time for the puddings to be distributed for Christmas. The Hamilton Fruit Kitchen of the Canadian Red Cross Society has placed its plant and staff at the disposal of the Association for this purpose, all expenses being met by the C. W. C. A.

The amount named will ensure each Canadian soldier overseas being served a generous portion of delicious pudding on Christmas day.

The puddings will be put up in five pound tins and for each \$50 received sixty puddings will be dispatched overseas, each tin being labelled with the compliments of the society or individual making the contribution, but the Association cannot undertake to forward any puddings specially addressed to units or individuals.

Subscriptions for this fund should be sent to the Provincial Secretary C. W. C. A., Rex Theatre Building,

Calgary. The subscription list is only open for a short time, as all arrangements for making and despatching the puddings must be concluded almost immediately.

Will you not help to remind our Canadian soldiers in the field of the friends at home at Christmas time, by sending in your contribution as quickly as possible?

The Largest Funeral Ever Held In Didsbury

The last sad rites that can be given any human being on earth was performed for Mrs. W. F. Sick on Thursday afternoon last. The funeral was the largest that has ever taken place in Didsbury, hundreds of people from all over the district and outside points being in attendance.

The services were conducted in the large tent at the camp grounds and if this had not been available there would not have been a building in town large enough to hold the big crowd. Rev. D. MacGregor, of the Presbyterian church, conducted the very impressive service assisted by Mrs. MacGregor and Mrs. P. R. Reed who led in the singing. After the services those present were invited to take their last look at the remains and it is estimated that close to a thousand people passed the bier.

After the services at the tent the large cortege of autos and rigs proceeded to the cemetery where St. Hilda's Chapter of the Eastern Star, in which Mrs. Sick held the office of Chaplain and was an enthusiastic member, took charge of the proceedings and conducted an impressive service at the graveside.

The pallbearers were H. B. Atkins, M. L. A., Mayor G. B. Sexsmith, W. H. Chambers, A. G. Studer and H. E. Osmond.

A very large number of beautiful wreaths and bouquets were sent by the different organizations with which deceased was connected and also by friends.

Clover Mount School Examinations

Grade VII—Myrtis Fisher, Alice Rennie (on trial).

Grade VI—Ezra Dippel.

Grade V—Harold Metzgar, Henry Folkmann, Ernest Fisher.

Grade IV—Alex Luft, Otto Folkmann, Ella Stauffer, Helen Tittsworth, Emily Shantz, Philip Luft and Harry Klein on trial.

Grade III—Teddy Folkmann, Thelma Levagood, John Klein, Ethel Tittsworth on trial, Loyd Stauffer on trial.

Grade I—Elva Fisher, Dorothy Metzgar, Angeline Klein, Maude Vernon on trial.

H. L. DICKSON,
Teacher.

Zella School Examinations

Passed from Grade VI to Grade VII—Olive Hyde, Lily Palmer.

Grade IV to V—Cleane Brower, Ada Jahnke.

Grade III to IV—Stanley Palmer, Oshan Brower, Thelma Jones.

Grade II to III—Francis Jones, Wilson Hyndman.

Grade II to Senior Grade II—Cecil Hyndman, Charley Jahnke.

Grade I to II—Jean Brower.

Class A to Grade I—Willie Field, Wilbur Jahnke.

P. McNAUGHTON,
Teacher.

Lieut. Geo. Wrigglesworth Leaves For the Front

Another of our local boys bade good-bye to Didsbury on Monday evening when Lieut. Geo. Wrigglesworth left for "somewhere" in the great adventure.

Lieut. Wrigglesworth came home on leave last week, the first since he joined the Flying Corps, and the time given him was very short before he had to leave again for an unknown destination.

Since George left us, about seven months ago, he has had a varied experience in one of the most exciting and interesting departments of military service and has come through it all so far with "flying" colors. He says the training a man receives in this branch is splendid and he expects to like it much better when he gets over the other side.

A large number of people were at the depot to bid him good-bye and God speed on Monday evening and the sincere hope is that this popular young man will return to us again, after doing his duty for God and humanity, as well as he leaves us.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of our dear Mother, Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, of Didsbury, Alta., who died July 9th, 1917.

Do not ask us if we miss her,
Oh there's such a vacant place;
Oh we think we hear her footsteps,
Or we see her smiling face.
Sad and mournful was our parting,
Touching all our hearts today,
For the one we love so dearly,
Has forever passed away.
One year has passed and hearts are sore,
As time goes on we miss her more.
Husband and Family.

CARD OF THANK

To DIDSBURY PIONEER:
We wish to take this means of expressing our sincere thanks to our many friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy in our recent loss, and also to thank those organizations and friends who sent the many beautiful flowers and wreaths.

Signed, W. F. Sick,
John Sick,
Fred Sick,
Lawrence Sick,
Carl Sick,
and families.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

LOST—A small boy's chinchilla coat with red lining; lost in town or on blind line east. Finder please return to Geo. Alden.

LOST—End gate of wagon box and cover of cream can between Didsbury and Dog Pound on blind line. Finder please notify Charlie Youngs, Phone 402.

PURSE LOST—On Saturday last between Jim Reed's office and east side of track, a purse containing a sum of money. Finder please return to PIONEER office and receive suitable reward.

LOST—AUTO TIRE complete with rim, nobby tread, 31 x 4, on Wednesday between Alex Bonck's and town. Finder inform Dr. J. L. Clark, Didsbury. 28

FARM TO TRADE for town residence, 3 miles south-west Johannesburg's sawmills in the Bergen district; good buildings, all fenced, good water. For further particulars apply to J. F. McKnight, Bergen, Alta. 4-p-24

FOUND—Laprobe. Call at Town Constable's.

FOR SALE—New piano, \$100 less than cost price for quick sale. Write to Box B care of DIDSBURY PIONEER. 4-25

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Horses or a quarter section of land for a slightly used Ford car. Apply PIONEER OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A good registered Shorthorn bull, fit for service. Apply Abe Snyder, Didsbury. 2-27

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, the old reliable graduate, long experienced and well established Optician, will again be at the Rosebud hotel Wednesday, AUGUST 21st; also at Olds, Victoria Hotel, Tuesday, AUGUST 20th. Do not fail to see him.

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CONSTIPATION is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."



Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly.

Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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bears
signature

Beutelsch

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people.

TRUTH IS COSTLY IN GERMANY HAS BEEN EXPERIENCE OF MANY

"FREEDOM" AS IT IS IN THE LAND OF THE HUN

A German Refugee in Switzerland Makes Some Astounding Revelations in a Newspaper Article, Describing How Critics Of the Hun War Lords are Treated

A Berlin journalist of long experience, Dr. Hermann Rosemeier—now a democratic refugee in Switzerland—has some astounding revelations to make in the Bern Freie Zeitung. Dr. Rosemeier, who was for many years the political editor of the influential Berlin Morgenpost, writes:

"In Germany it is permissible to describe imperialism in general as the cause of the war, but one dare not discuss the question of the Germanic powers' share in the blame for the war. Liebknecht, the one Social Democrat who opposed the war from the start, is a convict in prison. 'Red Rosa' Luxemburg, called the 'Tigress of German Socialism,' is under preventive arrest, and so are thousands like her.

"Prof. Nicolai is in jail. Lieutenant Commander Paasche, of the imperial German navy—the son-in-law of the vice-president of the Reichstag, and nephew-in-law of Maximilian Harden—is serving a sentence of penal servitude. Poor old Baron von Eckardstein, former chancellor of the German embassy in London, wanders from preventive arrest to jail and from jail back to preventive arrest. The harmless Lilly Jannasch, secretary of the New Fatherland league, has been locked up for months.

"That unfortunate nobleman, who belonged to the political division of the great general staff and was a knight of the iron cross, has been stuck into an insane asylum for giving publicity to Prince Lieknowsky's memorandum, while there is a threat to visit the same horrible fate on Lieknowsky himself.

"August Bebel, the dead Socialist generalissimo, once coined this aphorism: 'In olden days disagreeable people were banished to a monastery; today they are put in a sanatorium.' Prince Lieknowsky may console himself. As the Prussian junkers now threatening him, so the slave barons of the American South once swore that they would intern John Quincy Adams in a madhouse."—From the Literary Digest.

Faithful Element in Russia

Loyal Russian Officers Would Fight on in the Allied Ranks

Possibly none of the many tragedies which has befallen Russia in the past year is more pitiful than the plight of the patriotic and loyal officers of what was once the Russian army. Stripped of their rank, robbed of their resources, in danger from their own men, yet unfit for anything save the military career to which they have turned their lives, thousands of these officers remain loyal to the allied cause.

Many of them, in the last few months, have arrived in Yokohama from Harbin and Vladivostok on their way to America, where they hoped to gain admittance to the forces serving under the Stars and Stripes. Others, having dodged the searching Red Guards, slip into the ports of the China coast, remove their disguise and with the money they have realized from the sale of their personal belongings, attempt to get passage through Suez to Italy or France, where they believe they can be of service to the allies.

Not a day passes but what these patriots may be seen in the streets of Yokohama, some in their frayed uniforms, others in soiled civilian clothes. They generally journey to Tokio for an interview with the American military attaché, who, however, is not able to promise them a great deal. Some, who speak French, are offered encouragement in obtaining positions as interpreters, others, particularly aviators, are told the United States may employ them as instructors.

According to the reports, hundreds of these officers are in Vladivostok awaiting a chance to get away, in the interior there are thousands more who would come if they could and there are generals who would accept any post in the American army, but in Russia they are watched, persecuted and shot, robbed of their authority, reduced to the rank of privates and allowed a private's pay—7½ roubles a day. Tales have been brought here of how they have been mercilessly shot by the soldiers they once commanded. All these men want today, with their country in the grip of the Germans, is to show there is still an element in Russia with faith in the allied cause.

4,000 Miles To Enlist

Canadian Miner Travels From Far Siberia to Join Colors

Bruce Lindsay, a Canadian miner who enlisted in the Canadian army after completing a six-thousand-mile journey from a platinum mining camp on the Anadir river in Siberia, told recruiting officers he was one of the survivors of a party of 23 which left the Anadir settlement on January 6 to enlist. Several companions were killed by Russian bandits before they reached the western Siberian coast, Lindsay said, and others met their death from exposure while crossing the Bering Sea to Alaska on the ice.

Canadians Dashed At Them

Great Valor Was the Prime Factor in the Capture of the Position

When in command of a squadron detailed for special service of a very important nature, Lieut. G. M. Flowerdew, of the Canadian Cavalry, on reaching the first objective saw two lines of the enemy, each about 60 strong, with machine guns in the centre and flanks, one line being about 200 yards behind the other. He ordered a troop under Lieutenant Harvey, V.C., to dismount and carry out a special movement while he led the remaining three troops to the charge.

The squadron (less one troop) passed over both lines, killing many of the enemy with the sword; and, wheeling about, galloped at them again. Although the squadron had then lost about 70 per cent. of its number, killed and wounded, from rifle and machine gun fire directed on it from the front and both flanks, the enemy broke and retired. The survivors of the squadron then established themselves in a position where they were joined, after much hand-to-hand fighting, by Lieutenant Harvey's party.

Lieutenant Flowerdew was dangerously wounded through both thighs during the operation, but continued to cheer on his men. His great valor was the prime factor in the capture of the position.

Germans Believe England is Starving

Statement Which is Designed to Make German Mouths Water

Any news about food is good news in Germany these days, so the Berlin general staff press bureau has introduced a food note into its communications on the great battle. It solemnly informs the German public that, according to English prisoners, England is starving! This statement occurs in the course of a narrative, which is designed to make German mouths water, of the food booty taken by the Germans in their advance. "Everywhere we have captured considerable quantities of tinned food, white bread, marmalade, wine, and tobacco. While people at home are starving, prisoners unanimously tell us, they themselves are well supplied with catables of all kinds, which German soldiers are now devouring with the utmost relish as reward for their exertions. We have also taken large amounts of uniforms, linen, and boots, as well as leather goods, utensils of all sorts, very many rubber boots, blankets, and tent materials. Of special importance, above all for our pursuit of the enemy, is the good network of light railways which the English had laid down. . . . The net result of the first three days of the battle is that the English have already lost a mass of war material which even American relief will not so easily be able to make up."

Charles M. Schwab, as the director of shipbuilding in the United States, will have under him over 450,000 men.

BOVRIL

Take it as Soup before Meals

INVESTIGATING THE PROBLEM OF SECURING LANDS FOR SETTLERS

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Some Settled Policy is Needed to Put a Check On the Evil of Absentee Ownership, and To Make Available for Cultivation Large Areas of Idle Farm Lands

During the session of parliament now near its close a committee on "Agriculture and Colonization" has been investigating some problems of a quasi-economic but extremely practical sort, such as the procuring and distributing of labor, both male and female; the encouragement of the production of live stock, and the facilitation of the distribution of the produce, and the increase of the amount of the land in the West available for settlement on easy terms by returned soldiers. While the recommendations of the committee are quite reasonable and helpful, so far as they go, it is obvious that an effectively practical remedy is well within the reach of the various provincial governments and the Dominion government acting in co-operation to put a check on the evil of absentee ownership. This remark applies to the "large areas of privately owned vacant land in close proximity to railway transportation." It is absolutely preposterous that there should ever have been good agricultural land owned by private parties who are leaving it from year to year uncultivated to become a nuisance to the settlers in the various localities.

The proper and effectual remedy for this evil is to increase the burden of taxation on unused land, so as to make ownership of it unprofitable. Make the taxes on land at "prairie value" sufficiently heavy to insure that the government, and not the so-called owner, will get the benefit of the "unearned increment" in the value of the land, and the disposition to hold it for a rise in price through the toil and hardships of others will disappear. There are two ways of effecting this: the better way is to raise the desired revenue from a tax on land, leaving improvements untaxed; the less desirable way is to impose on all unused land a specific additional tax which becomes a lien on the land itself, and which ceases when the land is devoted to its proper use.

Under the British North America

Act each provincial legislature has the exclusive right to impose "direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes;" it has also the exclusive right to make laws relating to "municipal institutions in the province;" and, lastly, it has the exclusive right to make laws regulating "property and civil rights in the province." Of course, while the right of a provincial legislature to adopt positive enactments in these various connections is undoubted, it is open to the Dominion government to disallow them on grounds of expediency. What is needed is that some settled policy in the matter be agreed to by all the governments beforehand, and then there may be such remedies adopted as will be at once equitable, expedient, and effective.—Toronto Globe.

Kaiser's Napoleonic Dream

Kaiser Wilhelm to Follow French Conqueror in Appointing Relatives as Rulers

Napoleon Bonaparte placed his brothers and famous marshals on the thrones of several conquered states in Europe. A writer in the London Spectator imputes to Kaiser Wilhelm a desire to follow the French conqueror, not only in war and diplomacy, but also in appointing relatives or puppets as rulers of Teuton-trampled countries. According to the article, the Kaiser contemplates making his second son, Eitel Fritz, grand duke of Courland; a Saxon or other prince, king of Lithuania; another of his sons king of Poland; his fifth son, Prince Oscar, king of Finland; a more docile Hohenzollern the king of Roumania; while Albania is reserved for Prince William of Wied.—Charlton Bates Strayer in Leslie's.

American army cooks in France recently baked a ton of foot powder into bread, mistaking it for flour.



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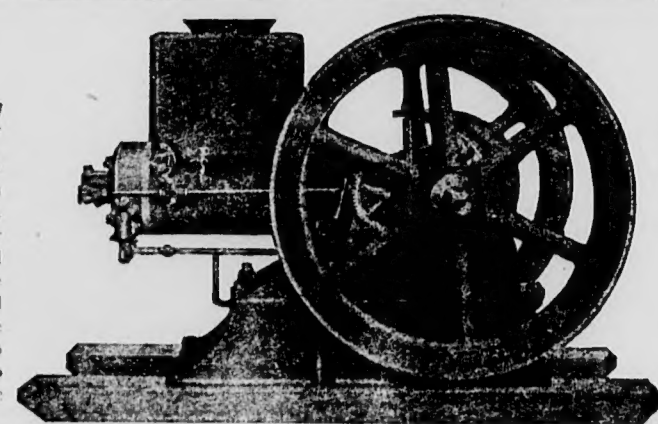


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THE SUFFERINGS OF THE BELGIANS UNDER IRON HEEL OF GERMANY

THE BELGIAN DEATH RATE EQUALS AN EPIDEMIC

Apart From Losses On the Battlefield, the Civilian Population Of Belgium Is Being Gradually Decimated By the Brutal Methods Employed By the Huns

It has escaped general notice that the existing death rate in Belgium is as high as at the time of the most terrible epidemics, and greater than that on the battlefield. This is due to the extremities to which German occupation has reduced the country.

In addition, at least one Belgian is executed daily by the German authorities, according to a statement just issued by the Belgian legation, as follows:

"Not taking into account the losses on the field of battle, Belgium has suffered heavily in its civilian population through the invasion and occupation of its territory by the Germans.

"During the invasion of August-September, 1914, we know the number of victims to be well over 5,000. For the following provinces we have approximate estimates: Namur, more than 1,800; Luxembourg, about 1,200; Liege, more than 1,000; Brabant, 897; Hainaut, about 300."

Among the deportees the mortality resulting from privations, ill treatment and underfeeding, exceeds largely the normal percentage of deaths. Some, too, have met death on the battlefield, where the Germans forced them to do auxiliary work.

"The electrified wire which makes the Belgians prisoners in their own country, accounts for a great number of victims, especially among young people who try to escape in order to join the army or among couriers who try to smuggle news in or out of Belgium. In less than a year, between August, 1916, and July, 1917, 160 persons had been electrocuted. Since then the average number of victims has increased, owing to the strengthening of the guards, and the putting up of new wires.

"The death penalty pronounced by the German military courts for crimes of patriotism levies a heavy toll on the population. It is estimated that each day one Belgian at least suffers the supreme penalty.

"Through lack of physical strength many people become unable to resist slight illness, which, under normal conditions, would not prove fatal. As to the bad effect of unsuitable substitutes, it will suffice to recall the diseases contracted by the deportees through the use of raw rutabagas and the paralysis of brain and the special kind of jaundice provoked by the use of seeds as a substitute for coffee berries.

The situation in 1918 can only grow worse, since it is undeniable that the physical standard of the nation is lowering dangerously, and that the effects of the German occupation on the health of the people will make themselves felt for a long time after the war."

Europe's Hungry Millions

Not Enough Food to Go Around, Even If Shipping Were Available

A more detailed account of a recent speech under the title "Peace Without Plenty," by Sir William Goode, K.B.E., Liaison officer of the British minister of food with the Canada food board, has been received. Sir William pointed out that the deductions were made by those, including himself, who had access to all the necessary secret data bearing on food supplies now available, or likely to be available, to the allies.

He said that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, with a population of 130,000,000, are, and have been, subsisting on rations so attenuated as to rob life of comfort, and make continued existence of doubtful value. Under the domination of these central powers are another 45,000,000 Belgians, French, Serbs, Italians, Poles, Armenians and Rumanians. Twenty-five million people in Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are also very short of food. Russia, owing to internal disintegration, can no longer be regarded by friend or enemy as a food exporting country.

"Leaving Russia out of consideration, there are therefore about 200 million people in Europe who are getting even less food per day than the people of Great Britain are getting under the existence scheme of compulsory rationing."

Explained It

Misses—Did anyone call while I was out?

New Girl—Yes, mum; Mrs. Wayup called.

Misses—Did she seem disappointed when you said I was not at home?

New Girl—Well, she did look a little queer; but I told her she needn't get in a temper about it, 'cause it was really true this time.—Vancouver Province.

Grand Fleet is Ready for Battle

The Germans Can Have a Battle Whenever They Want It

Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the London Daily Telegraph on the new situation in the North sea resulting from the Zeebrugge and Ostend raids, the extension of British mine fields and the generally increasing naval pressure against Germany, says:

"When the war is over the nation will form some conception of the extent of the debt which we owe the American navy for the manner in which it has co-operated not only in connection with the convoy system but in fighting the submarines.

"If the naval situation is improved today as it is, it is due to the fact that the British and American fleets are working in closest accord, supported by an immense body of skilled workers on both sides of the Atlantic, who are turning out destroyers and other craft for dealing with the submarines as well as mines and bombs.

"The Germans can have a battle whenever they want it. The strength of the grand fleet has been well maintained. Some of the finest battleships of the United States navy are now associated with it. They are not only splendid fighting ships, but they are well officered and manned. The conditions under which the Germans would engage us, therefore, are less favorable for them than two years ago."

Shell Output in Canada

55 Per Cent. of 18-pound Projectiles For British Supply Made Here

Some idea of the work being done by the imperial munitions board and of the volume and importance of Canada's output of munitions and other war material may be gathered from a recent publication of the British war cabinet, giving a report of their activities for the year 1917. This official publication states that: "Canada's contribution during the last year has been very striking. Fifteen per cent. of the total expenditure of the ministry of munitions in the last six months of the year was incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18 pr. to the 9.2."

"In the case of the 18 pr. no less than 55 per cent. of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent. of the total 4.5 inch shells, 27 per cent. of the 6-inch, and 20 per cent. of the 8-inch, and 16 per cent. of the 9.2-inch. In addition, Canada has supplied shell forgings, ammunition components, propellants, acetone, T.N.T., aluminum, nickel, nickel matte, airplane parts, agricultural machinery and timber, besides quantities of railway materials, including no less than 450 miles of rails torn up from Canadian railways, which were shipped direct to France."

During the present year the call has been largely for 6-inch h.e. shells, and Canadian plants are responding with an output which represents over 40 per cent. of the British program for this sized shell.

Puff Pastry Illegal

The following productions, in which sugar is the principal constituent, are now prohibited of manufacture: French or puff pastry; doughnuts or crullers; Scotch shortbread; cakes; macaroons or like products, with more than 50% cane sugar; marshmallow with more than 33% sugar; cakes or biscuits iced or filled with sugar products. A fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, or imprisonment up to three months, or both are the penalties for the infraction of these sugar regulations, fines to be paid to the municipal or provincial authorities, whichever may institute the proceedings. Excess holdings are liable to seizure after May 15.

Speeding Up the Spuds

A California potato grower claims to get potatoes ready for market twenty days earlier from seed pieces cut from the seed end of tubers than from the stem end. It is now quite generally known that placing the seed potatoes in direct sunlight for two or three weeks early in the spring, before they are planted, will hasten the maturity or the opening of potatoes at least two weeks. For small potato-growing operations, enough seed can be placed in the kitchen windows to supply sufficient seed for a small garden patch.

Germany's Poisoned Propaganda

How the Enemy Carried on Its Work in Russia and Italy

Evidences continue to accumulate of the poisoned propaganda still carried on by Germany, and that therefore calls for an offsetting one of truth. A Washington despatch, dated March 11, 1918, says: One of the most potent means by which the morals of the Russian army and people have been undermined has been by systematic work in propaganda among Russian prisoners. Like most other German activities, this has been highly organized, and it shows greater psychological insight than many of the German methods. It is quite as unscrupulous and unrelenting as the measures by which the Germans crushed the physical powers of their prisoners."

The article then proceeds to describe a Russian illustrated paper, printed in Berlin, which was industriously circulated in the Russian army, barracks and prison camp. The prisoners read it since they had nothing else to read, and they fell under the spell. It was circulated to produce feelings of gloom, hopelessness, homesickness and thoughts of dear ones at home. They pictured the life of the lowly Russian people as it is affected by war; it laid emphasis on the poverty everywhere, the sick, hungry children, the sobbing mothers, the wan cripples neglected by all and begging at the cross roads and in the streets. There was never a cheery line to be found in this German-made Russian literature given to the prisoners of war. Its tenor was always the same: German strength and prosperity; Russian weakness in the field and weakness at home.

Edgar Ensel Mowrer, special war correspondent in Italy, writes from Rome under date of February 17, 1918, regarding the German-Austrian "poisoned propaganda" among the Italian troops:

"To increase the infection the Italians in the trenches were subjected to a paper offensive in the form of myriad manifestos purporting to convey important items of news to the soldiers. These mendacious projectiles were shot from guns in the form of great shells, which broke on concussion with the earth and scattered them broadcast; they were dropped by airmen. The lies they told were stupid enough, but they attacked the Italian in his weakest point, which is national pride.

Chiefly they referred to the high-handedness of hypothetical British and French troops in Italian towns. They told of anti-war uprisings in a score of Italian cities. An entire illustrated pamphlet was dedicated to the Anglo-French oppression in Italy, "the most recent British colony."

Had it not produced its little effect, this sowing of lurid fantasy and lies would seem but a wild theatrical extravaganza. But when the sowing was deemed complete, Austrians and Germans went forward confidently to reap the harvest.

Prussian Conception of Duty

The Doctrine Is Amazing in Our Western Eyes

"Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, the old pasha," according to Brand Whitlock in Everybody's for May, "came to Belgium announcing the doctrine, amazing in our western eyes, that the punishment for hostile acts falls not only on the guilty but on the innocent as well.

"For forty years the writers and thinkers of Germany had been a work upon this theory.

"For forty years these doctrines were drilled into the German ear; pamphleteers, novelists, soldiers, statesmen, scientists, professors, theologians and pastors, all preached them. The army became the avatar of the state. Every man is in the army, and there is but one law, one duty, one principle, one religion—obey. The private obeys the corporal, the corporal obeys the sergeant, the sergeant obeys the lieutenant, the captain, and so on up the scaffolding of the mounting grades, until all power, authority, all privilege, is vested finally in the generals, the field marshals, and the general staff. Pastors exist only to assure them of the approval of the Teutonic God, professors to write learned justifications of their crimes and scientists to invent new methods of destruction."

Tips and Titles

Because the newly-commissioned major on the way to Toronto looked like ready money the porter had been very active in his attention. His movements were of the "hot-foot" variety whenever the officer appeared to require service. Also he was careful to address the major as "gin'ral." And when the train neared the Union depot, and following the assiduous use of the brush, the sable servant discovered himself in the possession of a dime, he was equal to the emergency. He clicked his heels together, saluted, and remarked: "Corporal, Ah tank you, sah."—The Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Fusser—Aren't you nearly ready?

Mrs. Fusser—I wish you'd stop asking me that question. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'd be ready in a minute.

GERMANS REALIZE THAT THEY HAVE EARNED HATRED OF THE WORLD

YET AFFECT TO TREAT IT WITH CONTEMPT

It Has Been Brought Home To Them That They Have Sinned Beyond Forgiveness, but Believe That a Military Victory Will Win Them a Respect Founded on Fear

"Do Germans know that their policy of 'frightfulness' has encompassed them with the hatred of the world? If they do know it, have they no searchings of heart, and why do they continue their course of lawless savagery?" People in allied countries naturally ask these questions. An answer is furnished in that remarkable book, "The Iron Ration," by George Abel Schreiner, who spent three war years in Germany as the correspondent of the Associated Press. The leaders of Germany, he says, knew that the Fatherland had not a friend excepting its allies, and discussed the question freely and openly. "A regular epidemic of introspective reasoning swept over the country." "Are we really as bad as they make us out to be?" a German general asked of Schreiner. The latter, a Boer, replied that the violation of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania had been mistakes, and that the Germans were reaping the harvest they sowed then. A similar question was put to Schreiner by General von Falkenhayn, the former German chief of staff. "He, too, failed to understand why the entire world should have turned its thumb against the Germans," General von Elstermann and General von Delmunsingen, who took part in the Roumanian operations, also inquired why the Germans were so cordially hated. Von Delmunsingen's comment is significant:

"It seems that there is nothing we can do to make ourselves respected. I am one of those Germans who would like to be loved. But that seems to be impossible. Very well! We will see! We will see what the sword can do. When a race has come to be so thoroughly detested as we seem to be, there is nothing left but to make itself respected. I fear that in the future that must be our policy."

Mr. Schreiner says he believes that von Delmunsingen spoke for the army without knowing it. What he said was the attitude of the vast majority of officers and men. Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who is a Magyar, spoke freely of the world hatred for the central powers, but affected to treat it with contempt. "What difference will it make in the end whether we are called barbarians or not? Let them talk!" Dr. Zimmermann, then under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, admitted that the Lusitania affair was a bad blunder, but pleaded that it had not been the

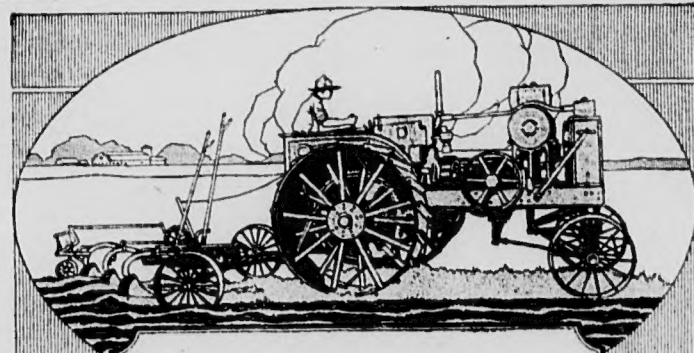
intention to torpedo the ship in a manner that would cause her immediate sinking. The hatred of Germany he described as a mania. "The world must have someone on whom it can pick." During the Boer war, he said, Great Britain was the victim. During the Russo-Japanese war it was Russia. Today it was Germany, and tomorrow it would be somebody else.

Teutonic statesmen and soldiers apparently realize that they have sinned beyond forgiveness, but they have a belief, frankly revealed by General von Delmunsingen, that a military victory will win them a respect founded upon fear—the only kind of respect they can now hope for. This vicious mood demands the continued use of the atrocious and illegal methods which have earned Germany the detestation of humanity. But it is well that Germans feel the accumulated weight of the world's indignation. The morale of the people cannot always resist the pressure of this enormous moral force. In the end the masses must demand a reckoning of the leaders who have brought this punishment on their heads.—Toronto Globe.

Urge Prompt Action

Immediate Allied Intervention Necessary to Combat German Grip

The London press in general is urging the necessity of allied intervention of a prompt nature if what is alluded to as the rapid strengthening of the German grip on Russia is to be successfully combatted. The newspapers refer to Lord Robert Cecil's house of commons remarks as the accumulating indications of the inability or unwillingness of the Bolsheviks to resist the German penetration, and in some instances the advocates of intervention reiterate the earlier pleas for allowing Japan to act. The insistence upon Japan's disinterestedness is renewed, as is Japanese loyalty to the alliance. The Daily Telegraph concludes the article with these lines: "The statement at Tokio has made it quite clear that they have no covetous aims. In order to support the general policy of the allies and especially to protect Siberia from Teutonic rapacity, Japan, we are convinced, is ready to act in any way that promotes the ideals of the entente powers."



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THE SAWYER-MASSEY eighty year reputation for quality is behind this machine. The Sawyer-Massey intimate knowledge of the Canadian farmer's need is in it.

It has a vertical 4-cylinder valve-in-head motor, equipped with air-cleaner, high tension magneto and one adjustment carburetor.

The radiator is of unusually large capacity. Water circulation is positive.

Power is delivered to both traction wheels and 75% of the tractor weight rests on the rear wheels.

Owners have found that these features have a direct bearing on the simple operation and long, reliable service given by the machine.

Our Bulletin No. 321 describes this Tractor. Bulletins describing our 17-34, 20-40 and 27-50 Tractors are also available.

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The Didsbury Pioneer

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Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per yearFamine, Failure, and
Panic

The great German offensive is well over three months old, and yet in that time the Hun has made less progress than he promised his people to make in less than three weeks. But he has done us a lot of damage. And he has added a few square miles to the part of the war map that cartographers always make black. The black part of Europe, which used to be Mittel Europe, is now most of Europe. There is only a fringe of liberty in the west, where the lines of civilization are

holding against all that dark and devilish mass that like an ugly cloud keeps crawling over Europe. But—the lines are holding! The Hun can't break them. He wants to quit trying, but he dare not. He wants to get back east where he can work out his despotism on poor old helpless Russia as he has done it on all the little nations bordering on the Central Empires. But he dare not let go. To let go on the west means to lose in the east; and if he loses there his slave-state Empire from Archangel to the Caucasus goes to smash. He knows it. The west will conquer him, as the night follows the day. And the moment he begins to lose there his troubles begin at home. We may as well postpone all our expectations of starvation and revolution in Germany. Those docile, clubbed-to-submission

people do not know the A B C of revolution—yet. Only three things will ever teach them: absolute famine at home, failure abroad and panic. The famine can be regulated, because the Huns will become cannibals rather than be starved. Failure abroad is a hard thing for the Hun to realize, because the war map teaches him the opposite. But with hunger and failure both crawling up, the day must come when the Hun will get his awful awakening from the air. Great fleets of airships invading Germany, smashing the cities on the Rhine, distributing "news bombs," as one writer calls them, one day, and real bombs the next, will crumple up that God-forsaken country. And the final day of reckoning depends upon holding those lines in the west.—Canadian Courier.

Rosebud News

We have been getting some showers of late, but we will need to have a good soaking rain right away to save the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Rehill entertained friends from Saskatchewan the past week.

Mrs. Dave Thoman was over from Sunnyslope to attend her uncle's funeral, Mr. Liesemer, and visited her sister Mrs. Abe Meek for a few days.

Mrs. Sylvester Davis has returned from southeast of Edmonton where he went in search of hay.

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EASY TERMS LOW INTEREST
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Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Department of Natural Resources
ALLAN CAMERON
General Supt of Lands, Calgary
FRANK HENDERSON
Agent for Central Alberta, Olds

Mr. Chas. Wilson, Mr. D. Irwin and Effie, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Fulkerth, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fulkerth and others attended the Calgary Fair.

Mr. W. Davis has returned home from a visit to his uncle northeast of Edmonton and reports crops in fine condition up north.

Joe Fulkerth underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Calgary hospital recently. Latest report he was getting along alright.

Mrs. R. L. Martin, who is moving from Taber to Lacombe, stopped en route and visited at the Chapin home.

Miss Alberta Shantz returned from Alsask, Sask., where she has been employed since last fall.

Mr. Henry Weigand had the misfortune to break his wrist while helping to cut brush.

The government has teams on the Calgary and Edmonton road putting it in good shape for the autos.

Mr. Dave Brubacher has started to make hay. Dave always leads in the hay business.

Neapolis News

Neapolis is dry, crop prospects light, and haying is started.

Mr. Stewart Tighe and family, and Miss Colbeck motored to Banff recently spending several days there.

DIED

PHILLIPSON—At Calgary, Saturday, July 6th, 1918, Eileen Phillipson, aged eight years, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillipson, of Didsbury, Alta.

SICK—At Didsbury, Alta., on Saturday, July 6th, 1918, Mrs. W. F. Sick, aged 66 years.

Miss Colbeck is engaged to teach at Neapolis school.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lantz, Miss Ada Johnston, and Mrs. Parsons and George motored to Banff and spent the week end.

Little Willey Cummings is recovering nicely from his severe attack of whooping cough.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pear and family are sorry to see them leave the Neapolis district. They wish them all a good time in their new home in Didsbury.

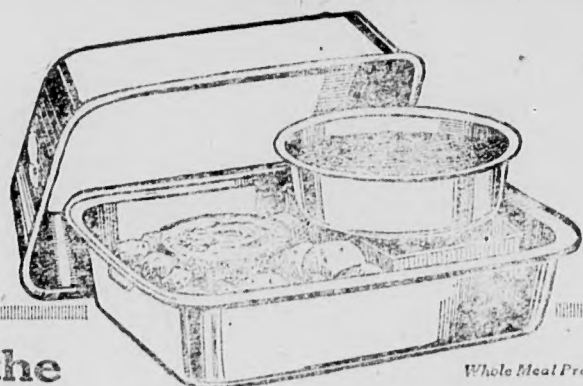
ADVERTISE Where Your
Customers Are

It seems elementary that sales energy should be concentrated in this district where the goods you advertise can be purchased.

THE PIONEER offers you 500 good reliable families in this district that are willing and do buy immense quantities of merchandise. They have been educated to buy from those firms that are not afraid to quote their merchandise through advertisements and you can't hold them responsible for doing business with the firms who are progressive enough to use the force of publicity. Be honest, tell the truth and your advertisement in the PIONEER will bring business too.

To get our rates, all you have to do is ask. Will you do it today.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER



How the

"Wear-Ever"

ALUMINUM ROASTER

helps you save money.

Every day in the year you can use the "Wear-Ever" Roaster—on top of the stove over one burner, or in the oven.

The "Wear-Ever" Roaster serves so many purposes that it saves the cost of other utensils—and it will outlast several ordinary roasters. It saves fuel because it absorbs heat so readily and retains it so long.

"Wear-Ever" utensils give enduring satisfaction. They cannot chip, scale or rust. They are made in one piece, from thick, hard sheet aluminum.

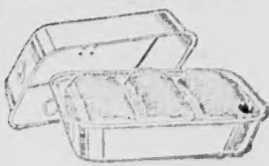
Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

W. G. Liesemer

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS



For Canning and Preserving



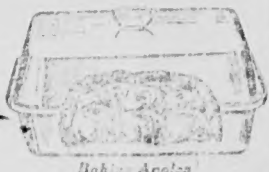
Baking Bread



Frying Crullers



A Baking Cake Box



Baking Apples



Roasting Turkey

Whole Meal Prepared on Top of Stove

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HOTEL
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EUROPEAN PLANIn connection with the Hotel
we re-opened June 1st the

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PROPRIETOR

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

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King Aerator
and Ventilating
Systems for
Barns

Call and see our Sample

Atlas Lumber Co.

T. THOMPSON, Manager
Didsbury, Alta.

\$5.00 REWARD

A buckskin saddle horse, about 8 years old, branded E on right shoulder. The above reward V will be paid for the return or information leading to recovery. P. H. McCann, Phone R1-13, Didsbury. 4p21

DR. A. T. SPANKIE

M. D., C. M.

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Internist and House Surgeon Manhattan
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New York City, 1911-1914

Specialist to Calgary School Board

LOST

10 head range mares, including two greys and one Clyde mare, branded B on right thigh. Expenses will be paid. Hamer Bros., Big Prairie, via Carstairs, or phone B. Lucas, Carstairs. 4p24

REWARD

Strayed from my premises two yearling, white faced calves, branded Z 5 on right ribs. Suitable reward will be given leading to recovery of these calves. Phone R118, Carstairs.

STRAYED

Three mares, brown, bay, iron gray. Branded a on left shoulder. Reward. Notify F. Burn, Sundre, Alta. 30

STRAYED

Strayed from my premises seven miles straight east of Didsbury, six yearling heifers branded A on right ribs. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. A. D. Foster, Didsbury, phone R2115. 3-21

ESTRAY

Strayed onto premises of I. W. Lantz, Sec. 4-31-28 W. 4th Mer., one yearling steer, color black and white with white strip on shoulders, no visible brand, been on premises since April, 1918. W. F. Sick, Brand Reader, Didsbury, Alta., June 24th, 1918. 26-4

Royal George
HOTEL101 STREET, EDMONTON
Extensive improvements completed
including new tile floor in lobby

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Many with Private Baths

DINING ROOM SERVICE

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\$1.00 TO \$2.00

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MANAGER

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REMARKABLE CURES IN THE
WORST CASES REPORTED
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Cures Without Using Drugs

Doctors now advocate an entirely new method for treating bronchitis and irritable throat. Stomach dosing is no longer necessary.

The most approved treatment consists of a healing vapor resembling the pure air of the Adirondacks.

This soothing vapor is full of germ-destroying substances, and at the same time is a powerful healing agent. It is sent to the bronchial tubes and lungs through a skillfully devised inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket. Simplicity itself is the keynote of this splendid treatment.

CATARRHOZONE is the name of this wonderful invention that is daily curing chronic cases of weak throat, bronchitis, and catarrh. Every breath through the inhaler is laden with soothing, healing substances that destroy all diseased conditions in the breathing organs. It can't fail to cure because it goes where the trouble really exists, and doesn't attempt to cure an illness in the head or throat by means of medicine taken into the stomach. Catarrhozone is a direct, breathable, scientific cure.

There is no sufferer from a grippy cold or any winter ill, that won't find a cure in Catarrhozone, which is employed by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months and costs \$1.00 and is guaranteed; small size 50c; sample size 25c, all storekeepers and druggists, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Carmen's Messenger

— BY —
HAROLD BINDLOSS

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Weel," he said with a truculent air, "what is it ye want with me?" The question somewhat relieved Foster, who now noted the end of a long, thin net in the grass.

"I was curious to see what you was doing. Then I meant to ask the way to Langsyke."

"What are ye wanting there?"

"To stay the night. I was directed to a change house where they'd take me in."

"They might. Ye're a stranger, and ye'll tak' the road again the morn'."

Foster said he meant to do so and the other pondered. Weel, there's a soft flow where ye might get mired if ye left the road, which is no' that plain, and I could set ye on the way, but there's a bit job I'll hae to finish first." He paused and added with a grin as he indicated the net: "Maybe ye hae a notion what it is."

"I imagine it's connected with somebody else's grouse or partridges, but that's not my business. You'll be a shilling or two richer if you show me the way."

"Then the sooner I'm finished here the sooner we'll be off, though I doot we hae fext the paltrig. Bide ye by the whinns, and when ye see me at the dyke come forrad with the net. If I raise my airn, ye'll stop."

He went off with the end of the net, and Foster waited, half amused. The fellow probably wanted to ensure his saying nothing about the poaching by making him an accomplice, but this did not matter much. It was an adventure and he was anxious to find a guide. By the way the net unwound and slipped across the grass he thought: there was another man at work, but he carried his part forward as he had been told and then dropped it and sat down among some rushes. Two indistinct figures were moving towards each other and he got up presently when one signalled. When he joined them a number of small dark objects showed through the net.

"Hae!" said a man who opened the meshes, and added when Foster

picked up two limp birds: "We've no done so bad."

Then Foster remembered the man he had seen as he came along the road.

"How many of you are in the gang?" he asked.

"There's twa o' us here. I'm thinking that's a' ye need know."

"It's what I meant," said Foster apologetically. "Still I passed another fellow hiding, a short distance back."

The men, saying nothing, took out the birds and began to roll up the net. Foster had now four partridges which they seemed to expect him to carry, and was putting their legs together so as to hold them conveniently when he heard a rattle of stones. Then a dark figure leaped down from the wall and somebody shouted: "Stand where ye are, or I'll put a chairge o' number four in ye!"

A levelled gun twinkled in the moonlight, and for a moment Foster hesitated. He hardly thought the man would shoot, and it would be awkward if he was arrested with the partridges in his hand. Springing suddenly forward, he struck from below upwards, with his stick. There was a flash and a report, but he felt himself unharmed and brought the stick down upon the gamekeeper's head. He heard the gun drop, and then turned and, keeping in the shadow of the wall, ran across the field. When he was near the opposite end, he saw another man waiting to cut him off, and seizing the top of the dyke swung himself over. He came down among withered fern and ran back behind the wall towards the spot where he had left his first antagonist, until he struck a small, winding hollow through which water flowed. This seemed to offer a good hiding place, but Foster knew better, although he followed it for a short distance. One can often hide best in the open and it was prudent to avoid the obvious line of search. Creeping out of the hollow, he made for a clump of rushes and felt satisfied when he lay down behind it. His waterproof and cap were grey and his pursuers would have to search all the field before they found him, unless they were lucky.

After a few minutes, he saw them, and while one plunged into the hollow, the other sat on top of the wall. This seemed to be the fellow he had struck and Foster was relieved to see he was not badly hurt. The man, however, occupied a commanding position, because Foster's chance of remaining unseen depended largely on his pursuer's height above the ground. He knew from experience gained in hunting that a very small object will hide a man so long as the line of sight he must avoid is nearly horizontal, but the fellow on the wall could see over the rushes. In consequence, immobility was his only resource, and he very cautiously turned his head enough to enable him to see.

The game keeper who had entered the hollow presently came back into the field and began to walk methodically up and down, and Foster regretted his rashness in helping with the net. The poachers had vanished, but the others seemed to know there was somebody about, and since they were game keepers would be hard to deceive. His cover was not good and although he might have changed his place when the fellow in the field was farthest away, he feared that a movement would betray him to the other man on the wall.

In the meantime, the chill of the wet soil crept through his mackintosh and his hands got numb. He thrust them into the mossy grass for fear they should show in the moonlight and buried his face in the rushes, which prickled his skin. He could, with some trouble, see through the clump a J anxiously watched the fellow who came steadily nearer. Now and then he turned aside to examine a whinn bush, and Foster saw that he had acted wisely when he dropped behind the rushes. Had he chosen a prominent object for cover, he would have been caught.

At length, the searcher crossed the field on a line that would bring him close to where Foster lay, and the latter let his face sink lower and tried to check his breathing. He durst not look about, but heard the man's heavy boots splash in the boggy grass, until the fellow suddenly stopped. Foster thought he was seen, but did not move. In the northwest he had now and then caught a jack rabbit by carefully marking its hiding place, but had seldom seen it afterwards until he nearly trod upon the crouching animal. It was comforting to remember that his pursuers had not seen him hide.

"Hae ye seen ought, Jock?" the keeper near him called, and Foster was conscious of keen relief.

"Naething ava," answered the other. "If he went doon the burn, he's no' come oot."

"He's no' there; ye woud ha' seen him if he'd headed back."

There was silence for a moment or two and Foster heard the water bubble in the moss as the man moved his foot. The fellow would tread upon him if he took a few steps in the right direction, but his mackintosh was much the color of the withered grass and his face and hands were hidden.

Then the man on the wall remarked in a thoughtful tone: "I'm no' quite sure he went over the dyke. Ye see, I was kin' o' staggered by



One of These Cars MUST Wait Unless YOU Act at Once!



HAUL YOUR COAL EARLY

EVERY CAR OF ALBERTA COAL IS GOVERNMENT INSPECTED

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

JOHN T. STIRLING,

Fuel Administrator for Alberta.

the clout on the head, and he might ha' slipped oot by the gate."

"It will be Lang Pate, of course." "Just him," agreed the other. "He was near enough to reach me with his stick and the light no' that bad. Besides, wha' else would it be?"

(To Be Continued.)

Japan Deserves Confidence

We ought to trust Japan. She has given evidence of her honor and friendliness and certainly we can trust her with more confidence than Germany. That confidence should be displayed by our acquiescence to her plans in Siberia and the placing of the stewardship of the Pacific in her hands.—Buffalo Evening News.

A lawyer in cross-examination of a witness asked him among other questions where he was on a particular day. He replied that he had been in the company of two friends. "Friends," exclaimed his tormentor. "Two thieves I suppose you mean." "They may be so," replied the witness dryly, "for they are both lawyers."

Hatred of Teutons Aroused in Russia

Persistent Violations of Treaty in
Ukraine, Finland and Other
Provinces

Germany's persistent violation of the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty in the Ukraine, Finland, Livonia, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and other occupied territory, has aroused Russian hatred against the Teutonic empire, and is calling forth many official protests every day.

The Russian commercial fleet, and even a hospital ship in the Black Sea, have been attacked by the Germans, while Russian sailing ships in the Baltic and Arctic have been unable to leave their ports because of the same menace, according to a statement sent by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine to Ambassador Joffe in Berlin. In Livonia, M. Tchitcherine said, "the Germans have established a reign of terror, assisting Teuton barons in the wholesale arrest of political enemies, and there have been many executions daily. The issuance of political leaflets has been

made punishable by death. Labor leaders have been the greatest sufferers at the hands of the Germans."

In Finland, Mr. Tchitcherine charged, the Germans are supporting the White Guards in the persistent persecution of Russians, who are denied food and subjected to violence.

The foreign minister declared Russian property in Finland is unprotected, and demanded that the German government appoint a commission to join with the Russians in investigating indignities Russians are suffering under an order for their deportation from Finland.

Her Lost Prestige

The pacifism and conciliation of Grey, conceded by von Jagow, expressing the traditional attitude of the ruling party in England, could have been counted on to safeguard any reasonable rights or susceptibilities of Germany and Austria. But the Kaiser was nursing his prestige. Germany has no prestige today, save what her sword can succeed finally in preserving. It is the duty of humane civilization to defend itself from that sword and break it.—Chicago Tribune.



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packed in the
hampers."

PARA-SANI WRAPPER

Heavy, waxed paper in Household Rolls, with handsome oak Roller Box. Keeps sandwiches, cakes, cheese and butter fresh and wholesome. There is no messy mass of pickles and cake, tomato juice and sandwiches at the picnic if each article is wrapped in Para-Sani.

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Cheaper and more convenient than waxed paper in sheets, and the paper is of better quality. Ask your Dealer.

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175 McDermot Ave. East - WINNIPEG, Man.

Para-Sani sent prepaid on receipt of price or C.O.D.	
4 lb. Roll with Roller Box ..	\$2.00
3 " " " " " " " " " "	1.70
4 " " without Box	1.40
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Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by
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Every Advantage IS OFFERED A PRODUCER OF Milk, Cream, Eggs and all Farm Produce when delivering to the **Crystal Dairy Ltd.**

We have just lately remodelled our plant and are prepared for Condensing milk, making various kinds of Cheese, Pasteurizing and Brine-cooling Milk for shipping.

Your Sour Cream will be manufactured in Butter for the plant, and the Sweet will be pasteurized, cooled, held in storage and shipped for table use and ice cream manufacturing in the city.

As you already know we specialize, manufacture, and sell direct to the consumer. We also have the largest regular trade to supply on the Alberta market.

With this every-day outlet we know that when we give you a raise, it will not be with a KICK—but the PRICE!

Our invitation to patronize us is open to everybody. Consider our proposition carefully. Ask your neighbor how he has been treated in the past and YOU WILL BE A NEW PATRON.

**Come in and leave your order for a
NEW MILKING MACHINE**

Phone 86

A. R. KENDRICK, Manager

To the Cream and Egg Shippers of Didsbury

LADIES and GENTLEMEN:

At the request of a large number of Cream Shippers we have decided to again open our Branch at Didsbury. We are here to stay and will give you the best service that our ability will allow us.

Open for Business July 17th

at the old stand next door to Post Office

Remember we pay Cash with every can

DON'T FORGET—PALLESEN'S—THE OLD RELIABLE

Pallesen Central Creamery

P. PALLESEN, Prop.

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DIDSBURY - - - ALBERTA

Notice to Farmers!

**We have opened a Cream
Station at the North end
of town.**

Highest Market Prices Paid

for CREAM, EGGS and POULTRY

GIVE US A TRIAL

Campbell & Griffin

Our Motto—"Square Dealing"

J. A. RUBY, Manager.

Didsbury, Alta.

Annual M. B. C. Camp Meeting

The M. B. C. Camp Meeting closed on Sunday night. Those in charge say it was the best they have ever had in the west. The meetings were well attended. Some of the churches kindly lifted their services and the large tabernacle which seated about 1000 people was filled at times to overflowing.

The Evangelist, Rev. N. W. Rich (from the M. B. C. Nebraska Conference) a man tall, thin and gaunt, with a big, warm heart, a kindly face, a sympathetic eye, and looks

sufficiently graying to suggest the venerable has lived all his life in the Western States, and travelled its plains so long that he understands the Westerner and felt quite at home in Alberta.

He preaches a good gospel that brings souls to the altar. During the meetings there were 116 seekers. On Saturday 28 were baptised in the Rosebud.

The atmosphere of the camp was kept warm with the Evangelist's glowing messages. Many hearts caught the flame and left the services determined to give God a larger place in their lives. May the

vision not pass away in the crowded interests of the coming days.

Mr. Rich left on Monday to hold another M. B. C. Camp Meeting at Ferndale, Wash., after which he travels east to conduct another at Elkhart, Ind.

Sunday evening an offering was taken for the Red Cross which amounted to \$169.00.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. George Berscht, of Alsask, Sask., spent Sunday in town.

Miss Zetta Liesemer, of Elmira, Ont., is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Maude Mueller, of Calgary, spent Sunday at her home.

Miss Dorothy Orde has accepted aposition on the Union Bank staff.

Little Miss Elsie Russel, of Aeme, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Cook.

Miss Lulu Shantz, of Calgary, is holidaying with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Perschbaker.

Miss M. Fraser, of Calgary, is visiting with Mrs. T. W. Cuncannon for a few days.

Mr. Fred Sick returned to his home at Fergus Falls, Minn., on Monday evening.

Mrs. (Dr.) G. M. Reid arrived in Didsbury from her visit to the east on Thursday last.

Miss Hester Shultz and Miss Vera Haine will have charge of the Red Cross lunch Friday afternoon.

The Misses Vera and May Langille, of Arrowhead, B. C., are visiting with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

Miss Hazel Good, of the Union Bank Staff, Chinook, is spending her holidays visiting with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sanderman and Mr. and Mrs. David Kaeble, of Three Hills, motored to town to attend camp meeting.

Mr. W. G. Liesemer and family are spending their holidays at Banff.

J. V. Berscht and family motored to Three Hills on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah B. Good, of Lethbridge, motored to Didsbury on Sunday and will spend some days visiting relatives in the district.

Mr. W. F. Sick leaves on Thursday for a visit to Fergus Falls and Duluth, Minn. The change after his recent sad bereavement will do him good.

Children's Day will be observed in the Evangelical church at Westcott next Sunday at 8 p.m. A good programme has been prepared. A hearty invitation is extended.

Postmaster and Mrs. Hunsperger will celebrate their golden wedding on Friday. Congratulations. May they live to celebrate their wedding anniversary for a good many years yet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Boomer, of Nanton, motored up to Didsbury last Friday to visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. Wrigglesworth. Mrs. Boomer is a brother of Mrs. Wrigglesworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Wilson and family came in from Three Hills by motor last week to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Wilson. Mrs. P. S. Wilson returned with them to Three Hills for a short holiday.

Word was received last week by his mother, Mrs. Robert Moore, of Didsbury, that Sgt. S. G. Moore, formerly of the 67th Western Scots, Victoria, B. C., has been awarded the D. C. M. He has already been wounded twice.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

To good Farmers living in the vicinity of its Rural Branches, THE UNION BANK is prepared to make loans, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Paid up Capital . . . \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets exceed - \$140,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

WT. Cuncannon, Mgr. Didsbury Branch
J. B. Wilson, Manager Carstairs Branch

Mr. and Mrs. John Witwer, of New Hamburg, Ont., who have been visiting at Lethbridge, arrived here on Sunday to spend a few days visiting with Postmaster and Mrs. W. Hunsperger. Mrs. Hunsperger is a sister of Mr. Witwer's.

The jubilee camp meeting will be held at Red Deer from July 19th to 28th under the auspices of the Alta.-Sask. Holiness Association. Lewis and Matthews, of Chicago, in charge. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these interesting meetings.

Next Wednesday is the big Red Cross day at Westerdale and the public are requested not to forget that fact. A good time is being prepared and everybody should come prepared to support this worthy cause as well as to have a good time. The committee in charge are anxious to receive whatever is donated before the day of the picnic so that they will know what they can depend on for the sale. The sale and picnic for Red Cross held by Hon. Duncan Marshall this week brought in between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Can Westerdale do as well?

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Levagood and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Levagood and family motored to Consort, Alta., last week by way of Three Hills, Munson and Stettler. They state that they saw some fine crops around Three Hills but from Munson to Stettler they were not so good. From Stettler to Coronation they were fairly good. The prairie is very dry, a great many people letting their stock on to their grain fields as there is no pasture. They returned via Stettler to Red Deer where everything is in splendid condition but the further south they came the drier it got. They returned on Tuesday last.

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**"Never Put Off Till Tomorrow
What You Can Do Today."**

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**Plough Shears
sharpened NOW**

Before the busy season starts

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BLACKSMITH**

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W.S. Durrer UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

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Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

DR. W. G. EVANS, GEO. LIESEMER, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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Dr. W. MacL. Duncan, D.D.S.

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WESTERDALE METHODIST CHURCH

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Service every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Sunday School at 12 a.m.

Epworth League at 8 p.m.

Prayer and Praise Service every Wednesday at 2:30 p.m.

A hearty invitation extended to all.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

—1141.